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Ėlėniya

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Ėlėniya is a constructed language that I made for my personal using, but if you want to learn some of it, I'll share it with you!

It is agglutinative language and it has over 50 different endings! It has developed case system and systed od declensions. Also nouns have two genders: masculine and feminine, two numbers: singular and plural.

Verbs have grammatic category of verbal gender, person, tense and mood, and have category of grammatical number and gender. It seens strange and difficult but it's not, indeed.

Adjectives are mostly ended in -i, -į, -ė or -e sound and they don't make difference between gender. The adjective *tajįcsį* for ex. doesn't make defference between masculine and feminine. The adjectives are pretty specific in this language, because you must know how to put them together with nouns, because the nouns and adjectives do not belong to the same declension in most situations.

Phonology and phonetics

This language has 38 sounds and 32 letters!

The alphabet looks like this:

A a Ä ä Ą ą B b C c Cs cs D d Dz dz Dj dj Dy dy Ė ė E e F f G g H h Gh gh I i Į į J j K k L l Gl gl M m N n Ny ny O o Ö ö P p R r S s Š š T t Ty ty U u Ų ų W w X x Y y Z z.

A a is pronounced like *father* in English.

Ä ä - no vowels like this one in English, but It's the most similar to Finnish one.

Ą ą is pronounced like *fod* or *ball* in English.

B b is pronounced like ***b**y* or *a**b**sence* in English.

C c is pronounced like ***ts**unami* in English.

Cs cs is pronounced like ***ch**eck* or ***ch**est* in English.

D d is pronounced like ***d**eck* or *wi**d**e* in English.

Dz dz is pronounced like *ki**ds*** in English.

Dj dj is pronounced like ***j**am* or ***J**ack* in English.

Dy dy - no consonants like this one; halfway between /g/ and /d/, mostly similar to during.

Ė ė is pronounced like *l**e**ss* or ***e**dge* in English.

E e is pronounced like *caf**é*** or *h**e**y* in English.

F f is pronounced like *find* or *euphoria* in English.

G g is pronounced like *guest* or *gradation* in English.

H h is pronounced like *hope* or *behind* in English.

Gh gh - no consonants like this one in English: Mostly similar to Dutch /g/ sound.

I i is pronounced like *milk* or *feeding* in English.

Į į is pronounces roughly as *i* sound in English word *cous**i**n*. Also, similar to Turkish vowel ***ı***.

J j is pronounced like *plea**s**ure* in English.

K k is pronounced like *key* or *kiss* in English.

L l is pronounced like *like* or *love* in English.

Gl gl - no consonants like this in English; most similar to Italian gl like in *portafoglio* or *sbaglio*.

M m is pronounced like *mouth* or *month* in English.

N n is pronounced like *nose* or *note* in English.

Ny ny is roughly pronounced like *n* in the word *onion*.

O o is pronounced like *force* or *sorcerer* in English.

Ö ö - no vowels like this one in English; similar to German one.

P p is pronounced like *peper* or *pronouncing* in English.

R r , also called *apical trill* as pronounced by trilling the tip of your tongue (the apex) and not the uvula.

S s is pronounced like *space* or *since* in English.

Š š is pronounced like *sharp* or *show* in English.

T t is pronounced like *triller* or *tall* in English.

Ty ty - no consonants like this in English. Something between /k/ and /t/.

U u is pronounced like *rude* or *fool* in English.

Ų ų is pronounced like German Ü.

W w is pronounced like *very* or *every* in English.

X x - only loanwords - Pronounced like ks.

Z z is pronounced like *zero* or *roses* in English.

There are also nasal sounds: *-on* and *-en*, and *th* and *dh* sounds like in English *th*in and *th*ose.

Grammar

The grammar of the Ėlėniya is agglutinative and mostly suffixing, i.e. different word particles are joined by appending them. It has basic word classes of verbs (*kuder*), nouns (*blöindiwär*) and pronouns (*ghäymer*)/determiners and adjectives (*ąlbäyäšer*). Nouns are inflected for case and number. Verbs are inflected for tense and mood and so, and for agreement with subject and object.

Nouns

All nouns have a gender, number and case.

Gender in this language is determined by the ending. Usually, ending for masculine nouns is a consonant, in most situations, but there are always some exceptions. Feminine nouns could end in -o or -ö, -a, -ą or -ä, and there is also -u and -ų ending.

Number is also determined by the ending(s). A lots of nouns have the regular '**plural making** by putting *-r* at the end of the word(s), but, as always, there are some exceptions. Some nouns are *singularia* or *pluralia tantum*.

Cases are the most interesting thing in the language. It has different cases with all, different endings. Here's the table of the noun endings:

Case	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative	-	-r
2. Genitive	-į	-įr
3. Dative	-on*	-yon*
4. Accusative	-t	-ay
5. Vocative	-	-
6. Instr./comitative	-ow, -oh	-oj, -oš
7. Possessive	-wą	-won*
8. Causal	-s	-z
9. Adessive	-nna	-nnar
10. Inessive	-rrą	-rrąn
11. Ablative	-cs	-csė
12. Elative	-i**	-il
13. Illative	-n	-ny
14. Essive	-llo	-lle
15. Allative	-u	-ua
16. Abessive	-mur	-mer

there are also nasals in this language, *on* and *an* are nasals and they're pronounced just like the French ones.

the elative case comes with the preposition *don*, and it's unique. Other cases do not come with prepositions.

Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
1.	luen	luenėr
2.	luenį	luenįr
3.	luenon	luenyon
4.	luenėt	luenay
5.	luena*	luene*
6.	luenoh	luenoš
7.	luenwą	luenwon
8.	luenės	luenėz

9.	luenėnna	luenėnnar
10.	luenėrrą	luenėrrąn
11.	luencs	luencsė
12.	don lueni	don luenil
13.	luenn	lueny
14.	luenėllo	luenėllė
15.	luenu	luenua
16.	luenmur	luenmer

The vocative case is special, so it's different for each noun.

We have two declensions of the nouns - *I* or *consonant* declension and *II* or *vowel* declension. Mostly masculine nouns are in the first, and the feminine nouns are in the second declension.

Adjectives

Adjectives are the words that describe nouns closely. Adjectives in this language have number and case declension. The declension of adj. is pretty confusing, because adjetives are not changed as the nouns are. All locative cases are not included in adj. decl. So, in that case, adjectives have to be amended by other cases. Each locative case has its mate as non-locative case. So, adessive - dative, inessive - dative, ablative - genitive, elative - genitive, illative - accusative, allative - dative.

For ex.: a beautiful house - *pėcsė luen*

Case	Singular	Plural
1.	pėcsė luen	pėcsėr luenär
2.	pecsį luenį	pėcsįr luenįr
3.	pėcson luenon	pėcsėyon luenyon
4.	pėcsėt luenėt	pėcsay luenay
5.	-	-
6.	pėcsoh luenoh	pėcsoš luenoš
7.	pėcswą luenwą	pėcswon luenwon
8.	pėcsės luenės	pėcsėz luenėz
9.	pėcson luenėnna	pėcsėyon luenėnnar
10	pėcson luenėrrą	pėcsėyon luenėrrąn
11.	pėcsį luencs	pėcsįr luencsė
12.	don pėcsį lueni	don pėcsįr luenil
13.	pėcsėt luenn	pėcsay lueny
14.	pėcson luenėllo	pėcsėyon luenėllė
15.	pėcsu luenu	pėcsua luenua
16.	pėcsėmur luenmur	pėcsėmer luenmer

Comparison of adjectives

Ėlėniya's adjectives have three levels of comparison: Positive, first level, comparative, second level and superlative, third level. Comparative is formed by putting the suffixes at the end of the words, and superlative is formed by putting suffixes at the end, and preffixes at the beginning af the words

So, suffix for comparative is *-yyi*, and template for forming the superlative is *wu-* + *-yyi*. For ex. let's take some exampels.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
okošė	okošėyyi	wuokošėyyi
gdyeše	gdyešeyyi	wugdyešeyyi
oriste	oristeyyi	wuoristeyyi

okošė means diligent , *gdyeše* means valuable, *oriste* means wide.

Pronouns

Pronouns refer to persons, things and characteristics. All pronouns are separated in two groups: noun and adjective (possessive) pronouns.

Noun pronouns

Personal pronouns

	1st person - sg.	pl.
1.	eg	hemm
2.	egį	hemmįr
3.	egon	hemmyon
4.	egit	hemmey* (exc.)
5.	-	-
6.	egow	hemmoj
7.	egewą* (exc.)	hemmėwon
8.	egis	hemmėz
9.	eginna	hemmėnar* (exc.)
10.	egirrą	hemmėrąn* (exc.)
11.	egecs* (exc.)	hemmicsė* (exc.)
12.	don ege* (exc.)	don hemmėl (exc.)
13.	egin	hemmény
14.	egillo	hemmėlė* (exc.)
15.	egu	hemmua
16.	egmur	hėmmer (irreg.)

	2nd person - sg.	pl.
1.	jįn	lemm
2.	jįnį	lemmįr
3.	jįnon	lemmyon
4.	jįnit	lemmey* (exc.)
5.	-	-
6.	jįnow	lemmoj
7.	jįnįwą* (exc.)	lemmįwą (exc.)
8.	jįnis	lemmiz
9.	jįninna	lemminar* (exc.)
10.	jįnirrą	lemmirąn* (exc.)
11.	jįnics	lemmicsė
12.	don jįni	don lemį* (exc.)
13.	jįnin	lėny* (irreg.)
14.	jįnillo	lemmilė* (exc.)
15.	jįnu	lemmua
16.	jįnmur	lėmmer (irreg.)

	3rd person - sg. (m./f.)	pl. (m./f.)
1.	wär, wir	wämm, wimm
2.	wärį, wirį	wämmįr, wimmįr
3.	wäron, wiron	wämmyon, wimmyon
4.	wärit, wiret	wämmey*, wimmey* (exc.)
5.	-	-
6.	wäröw, wirow	wämmoj, wimmoj
7.	wärwą, wirwą	wämmwą, wimmwą
8.	wäris, wiris	wämmiz, wimmiz
9.	wänna*, winna* (exc.)	wämmnar*, wimminar* (exc.)
10.	wärrą, wirrą	wämmrąn*, wimmirąn* (exc.)
11.	wärräcs, wirics	wämmcsė, wimmicsė
12.	don wäri, wir* (exc.)	wämmil, wimmel* (exc.)
13.	wärin, wirin	wämmany, wimminy
14.	wärllö, wirllo	wämmille, wimmile* (exc.)
15.	wärü, wiru	wämmüä, wimmua
16.	wärmur, wirmur	wämmer, wimmer

Peronal pronoun*csen*

It is equivalent to English: myself, yourself, himself... In élėniya, it is just one word, and it hasn't any declensions.

Adjective pronouns

There are:

1) Possessive pronouns: *egewą, jįnįwą, wärwą, wirwą, hemmėwon*... These are rarely used, almost never because their use is too much complex.

2) Demonstrative pronouns: dhį, fon *this*, dha, fiy *that*, fay, täy, öng *this large*...

3) Interrogative pronouns: *när* which, *yag* whose, *dzuh* how, *yatti* who, *ya* what...

4) Indefinite pronouns: *ötnär* some, *ila* somehow, *we* someone's, *kur* how much...

5) Negative pronouns: *ötnär* no one, *ötdzuh* none, at all, you just need to add preffix ÖT and the pronoun will become negative.

6) General pronouns: *felä* each, *är mošˇ* whichever, *mö är* whoever...

Numbers

In linguistics, **grammatical number** is a grammatical category of nouns, pronouns, and adjective and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions (such as "one", "two", or "three or more"). The numbers are changeable and noun types of word, which means that they have a declension.

They are divided into: *cardinal*, *ordinal* and *cumulative* numbers.

Cardinal numbers

Not all cardinal numbers have declension, just numbers from 1 to 5, and also these declensions are incomplete, that means that not all cases are used. That's good, isn't it?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.	dzey	muph	ell	is	ot	eš	eng	iyo	alom	piya	dzita	elew	ehad	ison	otton	ešon	engon
G.		muphį	ellį	isį	otį	ešį											
D.		muphon	ellon	ison	ötön*	ešon											

Akk.	muphat	ellit	isit	ötöt*	ėšėt*
Instr./com.	muphow/j	ellow/j	isew/j	otow/j	ešow/j

For ex.: dzey luenį*, muph luen, el'luenär, ot luenär...

Cumulative numbers

They are formed by putting -oro at the end of the cardinal numbers. For ex.: ell*oro*, is*oro*... and their meaning is two *of them*, three *of them*... They are formed from number 2 to infinitely.

Ordinal numbers

In linguistics, **ordinal numbers** are the words representing the rank of a number with respect to sequential order, in particular order or position (i.e. *first*, *second*, *third*, etc.). Its use may refer to size, importance, chronology, etc. In this language, first three are irregular. Regular ones are formed by putting -a at the end af the cardinal number.

English	Ėlėniya
first	**ista**
second	**thia**
third	**dhura**
fourth	**ota**
fifth	**eša ...**

ista luen, thia luen, dhura luen...